

Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE[i]) Related Indicators in  
Counties<sup>[ii]</sup> with State Funded Family Policy Council Community Networks<sup>[iii]</sup>

ACE Category		Related Archival Indicator								
Child Abuse /Neglect	Parental Rights Termination			X				X		
	Dependencies		X	X					X	
	Youth Reports - Have Been Abused (2006 only - trend data not available as of this publication date)		X	X			X	X	X	
	Hospitalizations (Birth to 17)					X				X
Mentally Ill, Depressed, or Suicidal Person in Home	Youth in Transition Using Medicaid Mental Health Services as % of Total Age 16-25 Population (2007 only)	X		X				X		X
	Youth Reports – Seriously Considered Suicide, Past 12 Months (2006 only)		X			X	X	X	X	X
	Suicide Attempt Hospitalizations (youth)	X				X	X	X		
Drug Addicted or Alcoholic Family Member	Arrests for Alcohol Violation (ages 10-17)	X			X	X	X		X	X
	Youth in Transition Using Medicaid Drug Treatment Services as % of Total Age 16-25 Population (2007 only)	X	X	X	X				X	X
	Arrests for Drug Violation (ages 10-17)	X		X				X	X	
Witnessing Domestic Violence Against Mother	Youth Reports – Have Seen Adult to Adult Violence (2006 only-need data over time)	X		X	X	X			X	
	Women Injury Hospitalizations[iv]		X		X	X			X	X
Incarceration- Any Family Member	Children with Ever Incarcerated Parent		[v]		[vi]			#	~	
	Registered Sex Offenders[vii]	X	X	X	X				X	
	Arrests for Violent Crime	X	X				X	X	X	
	Filed Juvenile Offenders	X		X		X		*[viii]	X	
Loss of a Parent	(Data not captured as of date of publication)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER - NON ACE STUDY										
Sense of Safety	Youth Reports – Feel Unsafe in Boyfriend or Girlfriend Relationship (2006 only)		X	X				X	X	X
	Weapons Incidents in School		X		X			X	X	
Infant Health	Low Birth Weight			X				X		X
	Infant Mortalities	X	X						X	X
	No Third Trimester Care	X			X	X		X		
	Births to Mothers 10-17		X		X	X		X	X	
Education	OSPI Dropping Out of School (%)	X			X	X		X		
	Difference of Freshman and Senior Class Size	X			X	X		X		
Trend is worsening ’98-'06										
In worst quartile, but trend is not worsening ’98-'06										
In worst quartile, no trend data available at time of publication										
Rates not in worst quartile										

- [i] This epidemiological study, called the adverse childhood experiences (ACE) study, was conducted between 1994 and 1997 by the Centers for Disease Control and Kaiser Permanente San Diego. There were over 17,000 participants in the study. Each participant was asked 70 questions about their childhood experiences and then their health records were used to identify health outcomes. The adverse childhood experiences questions came from existing standardized instruments. The researchers did ask about severity of abuse, duration and other kinds of questions that are important to folks working in child safety. But when it comes to mental, physical and behavioral health outcomes, they found that what matters is the number of kinds of adverse childhood experiences.
- [ii] This analysis is limited to counties because limited Family Policy Council financial resources results in limited availability of this large a list of indicators at lower geography (school district, zip code) in sub county areas. There may be areas in counties not listed here that have high severity. For example, King County Public Health data suggests that South Seattle and some parts of South King County may also have high severity. This particular set of counties was selected based on having five or more accumulative high rates of major social problem indicators.
- [iii] Counties that do not have a state-funded Family Policy Council Community Network, and therefore do not have data analysis for this report are: Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, and Whitman counties.
- [iv] Data reflects a five year average, 2001-2005, with no trend data available. X signifies that all or a significant portion of the county rate is one or more standard deviations above the state rate
- [v] ~ symbol signifies that the county rate is in the second to the worst quintile as compared with other county rates; quartile data isn't readily available at the time of this publication
- [vi] # symbol signifies that the county rate is in the worst quintile as compared with other county rates; quartile data isn't readily available at the time of this publication
- [vii] Registered sex offenders per thousand population in 2007; trend data not available at the time of this publication
- [viii] Cowlitz County Commissioners reported a 75% youth crime recidivism rate in May 2009 interview.
- [ix] Data reflects a five year average, 2001-2005, with no trend data available. X signifies that all or a significant portion of the county rate is one or more standard deviations above the state rate
- [x] Registered sex offenders per thousand population in 2007; trend data not available at the time of this publication